## FRANCE

PARIS, April 2, 1867. My hast week's letter was much taken up with American subjects. I am sorry to give them again seme paragraphs this week. But how can I help myself? Our countrymen here have been talking ever since last Saturday of the failure of the wellknown American banking house of Greene & Co., in Place St. George. I am told, I do not know how correctly, that they failed for about three million france. It will prove an unpleasant incident of fravel to many Americans who have deposits with, and letters of credit on that house, and may find themselves suddenly short of funds in a strange place anywhere between St. Petersburg and Jeru-

Mere sad than this is the report of the nearly hopeless condition of Crawford the sculptor. His malady, as you are aware, is a tumor, said to be of a cancerous nature, growing behind the eye, and arewding on the brain. His physicians dare not attempt an operation, and give no encouragement to the hope of a cure by any means. At the risk of being guilty of an indiscretion and of wounding the modesty of an estimable artist. I cannot ount raising here the generous devotion of Mr. Terry, abundant orders, to accompany and care for Mr. Crawford on the painful journey from Italy to

But, still worse than this, putting us Americans Pans journals reporting the facts as they were (and indiging them as they deserve to be judged) of Mr. judging them as they deserve to be judged) of Mr. Busteed's conduct before Commissioner Betts. When I left New-York, Mr. Busteed was about to prosecute THE TRIBUNE and the Courrier des Etats
Cois for telling the truth about him. I thought myself that nothing could be more painful to him, and could conceive, though not sympathize with his dis-tress on the occasion. But what would the Bus-French, the Busteed?) what the Paris papers say of him? Paris is courteous, more so, it is thought, than American journalism. But Parisian journalism does not hesitate to express its contempt for Mr. B. in language which I dare not here translate, for fear of drawing down on you another threat of prosecution from the injured B. Paris jour-nalism has no hesitation in calling the B. not only a heavy bungler and an "", but a "man of three letters." Is the Busteed a scholar? Is he at home in the classics? Does the Busteed read Plautus? If so, repress, I pray, the hat three lines, lest that trium literarum homo vituperate me and prosecute you for the imprinting of the same. Would it be safe to quote a few words from one of a series of articles in La Presse on the administration of justice in the United States-artiales, by the way, well worthy our consideration-in which Busteed's performances are treated of serious ly and at length? The writer says: "We must add, "for the honor of the press of New-York, that al "the journals of that city, with one solitary excep"tion, have branded the conduct of M. Busteed as a ' national disgrace.

Yes. Thanks to Busteeds, and Congressional rnf-Sanisms, and Kansas abominations, and steam explo sions, and Ostend Conferences, and Foreign Lega tions, and New-York streets (their dirtiness and inse curity), and fillibustering in general, we have fallen in European estimation. Ten years ago the simple designation of American citizen was a little bette worth to the traveler who bore it on his passport than a ribbon in the button-hole or a cross on the breast. It was of pointed value as a mean of access to such society and such places as an intelligent traveler might desire quent and visit. To-day, it seems to me this is not the case. The material prosperity and the erudeforce and commercial importance are yearly better and better understood, and of course, in a sort, respected. We find also little difficulty in obtaining, through the vigorous and valuable interposition of our efficient representative near the Court (last evening a gentleman at Madame Busque's round table
was regretting the distance which he must travers from his hotel-the Rue de la Paix-to remote quarters, when our Legation is settled) of the Tuideries, in obtaining the flattering privilege of bowing and ducking, and even dancing (awkwardly), in preence of majesty. In fact, I am inclined to think some-times that Napoleon III, takes a malicious pleasure in facilitating such voluntary degradation of American Republicans. As I am assured, some of the French guests (let alone Americans) at our Minister's droll soirces, have almost forgotten the obligations of courtesy, of which they are ordinarily o observant, in the excess of their amusement a the incongruities and unsuccessful mimicries of high French style, so patent in those entertain-ments. But your plain, quiet traveler, who desires has not to-day, I fear, the same advantages with gentlemen and the guardians and heads of various nstitutions, which he carried with him some years ago by mere virtue of his quality as American cit zen. For the mere traveling convenience of the thing, I think to-day I had as lief, in passing through Europe, hail from Moscow, Naples or London, a from our own "ger-reat and gel-lorious ked ntry. Col. Lafayette Washington Bowie, as Sala calls him has somewhat fallen, and, I am sorry to say it, de-servedly, in public esteem. We still hold a high the regard of shop and inn-keepers.

The last American, who has been treated with real respect at the Tuileries, is our Scotch compa-triot, Mr. Hume. You will tell me that I spoke of him at sufficient length in my last letter. Yet let me add, for he is still the talk of the town, one or two

anecdotes of his palatial experience.

And here, since I speak of the Tuileries, pray let the readers of THE TRIBUNE, with the utmost distinetness of the humblest confession, under-stand that I have not been inside that building since January, 1852, when the then President of the Republic had the grace to send me an invitation through Mr. Sanford which, he being but President, and no personal pre-centation being necessary. I thought I could accept with no loss of self-respect; for I then held that I had as much right to enter the hereditary palace of the rulers of France as Louis Napoleon himself.

And furthermore, though I read occasionally the gossiping feuilletons of the Independance Belge and the pages of Figure, and of other soi-disant amusing Paris papers, I have not personal acquaint ance with a single distinguished man of let-ters, or a fourth-rate actress, or a niece or cousin, tenth removed, of a general or of other personage of note in all Paris. To make a clean breast of it: I do not frequent the first society, though it is always wide open to correspondents of American newspapers. Pretty much all that I know of it, its curious anecdotes and manners and amusin eccentricities, is learned from French femilletonists. who, doubtless, are as familiar with the manners and customs of the grand world as Mr. G. W. M. Rey nolds is familiar with the private life of George th Fourth. With such prefatory confession, put such faith as you will in what I have to say of Hume a: the Tuileries. It seems that among his other won-derful powers he possessed the faculty of evoking the shades of the great dead. Accordingly Alexander the Great, Cæsar and the classical notabilities themselves at his call and the Emperor's desire. Then Napoleon the First was asked for. Attending courtiers thought it fit to turn their backs when the interview between uncle and nephew was announced; but they report that they heard a gurgle in the throat of his present Majesty, as though the great Napoleon were clutching him by the throat; and one imaginative attendant thinks he caught the word "polipon" (blackguard), uttered by the unseen shade of the great Enperor. Next came Louis Philippe, and the same rtier, from whom, through devious channels, I we the report of the choking scene, avers that on ship turning his head he observed the actual Mon-arch of France rubbing that part of his person which (in inactive Christians) Baxter proposed to boost.

Apropos of nothing. Méry writes in his last of the Presse, that he passed the other Saturday evening with Rossini, in company with three or four acquaintances, whose names he gives as vouchers of the fact. The conversation turned upon an album which contained some remarkable designs of sepes in Jerusalem—the fourteen stations of the

Via Dolorosa. Ressini maintained that Jerusalem was properly the residence of the Pope. Méry reminds him that in the fourteenth century the Papal capital was transferred in fact from Rome to Avignon. Whereupon Rossini, who kept turning the leaves of the album, suddenly exclaimed: "I have done nothing since William Tell, but I promise to "compage a new work the day that Pius IX, shall compose a new work the day that Pius IX. shall hope that the great composer meditates some grand

ew work. Are you, on the other side of the Atlantic, at all interested in the comet? It is a great matter of talk, and, among the innocents, of fear, here in Paris. Our friend Cranch has sketched, apropos of the commotion its advent next June is exciting, a balf dozen of immensely amusing illustrations of the

effects of its visitation to our sphere.

General Todtleben, the gallant defender of Sevastopol, is soon expected in Paris. The Grand Duke Constantine is also looked for. The rumor of the visit of the Czar Alexander is now considered as only a rumor.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

DINNER TO MR. THACKERAY AT EDIN-

BINNER TO MR. THACKERAY AT EDIN-BURGH.

From The London Times.

Mr. Thackeray was entertained to dinner on Thursday evening, April 2, in the new Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. The company comprised many of the most distinguished names connected with literature, science and the fine arts in Scotland. Lord Neaves occupied the chair, the croupier being Mr. W. Stirling of Keir, M.P. After the usual preliminary toasts.

M. P. After the usual preliminary teasts,
M. P. After the usual preliminary teasts,
The Chairman proposed "the health of Mr. Thack-eary," their distinguished and honored gaest. His Lordship paid an eloquent and graceful tribute to the merits of Mr. Thackeray, and entered into a length-ened review of his works and style, and pronounced a high eulogium upon their tendency to promote truth and cultivate virtue. He defended the distinguished author's recent lectures from the charge of disloyalty, contending that in dealing with such a subject the v-ice of truth should not be stifled by that of flattery, and concluded by remarking on the philosophical treatment and benevolent spirit that characterized all

his writings.

Mr. Thackeray, in reply, said—My Lord Neaves and gentlemen, I have to thank you as best I may for the immense kindness and hospitality with which you have been been pleased to receive me, and for the extraordinary and generous welcome which I have had here, and which I have met with during the whole time that I have been roaming through Scotland. Wherever I have been, from Dumfries to Inverness, I can assure you that I have net with a welcome as time that I have been foaming through Scotland. Wherever I have been, from Dumfries to Inverneas, I can assure you that I have met with a welcome as kindly almost and as great as your own; at whatever town I have landed I have found the kindest hand stretched out to shake mine, the warmest friends ready to make me welcome, and the most extraordinary sympathy, and goodness, and friendship, and affection—if I may be allowed to say so—shown toward me [Cheers.] If this kind of reception is to continue—if such hospitality is to go on—if I am to be feasted every day in this way, or in a way almost equally good—allow me to say that, with these dinners, and with this kindness, and with this hospitality, you are taking my bread out of my mouth [Laughter and cheers]. It is quite an error to suppose that I am a man possessing any benevolent feelings or any generous sympathies with my fellow-creatures. My business is to find out snobbishness, and meanness, and vulgarity, and base motives in all the people among whom I go [Laughter]. I read in scores and scores of valuable critical works that such is my only task, that such is the dreary occupation of my exand scores of valuable critical works that such is my only task, that such is the dreary occupation of my existence. It is said that if I try to speak of a good man, I render him absurd, and mean, and vulgar; and of a good woman, that she, too, is feolish, and vapid, and insignificant; that it is only with agreeable vice that somehow or other my business in life lies, and, in fine, that to picture wickedness, and selfishness, and meanness is my task. I know that this must be true, because I read it a very short time ago in a Liverpool newspaper [laughter]; and not only in a Liverpool ness is my task. I know that this must be true, because I read it a very short time ago in a Liverpool newspaper [laughter]; and not only in a Liverpool newspaper [laughter]; and not only in a Liverpool newspaper, but in a Liverpool newspaper which was quoting a Scotch newspaper [Renewed laughter]. This Scotch newspaper enounced these facts which I have been mentioning to you, totally contrary to the theory of Lord Neaves. "Catch this fellow," says the Scotch newspaper, "saying anything kind about anybody;" and the Liverpool newspaper which prigged iny lecture backed up the opinion of the Scotch critic, "Catch him praising anybody or saying anything good of anybody." He loves nothing that is lovable; he praises nothing that is praisable. And yet I thought that in those lectures, which some of you were pleased to come and hear. I had certainly not praised some monarchs who had lived hundreds of years back, but I had praised Burke, and Reynolds, and Goldsmith, and Johnson, and the literary men, the men of art and the men of science, the good men of the time, whom I value more than the Star and Garter wearers of those lectures I had spoken in terms not of disrespect or unkindness, and in feelings and in language not un-English, of Her Majesty the Queen [cheers]; and, wherever I have had to mention her name, whether it was upon the banks of the Civide or upon those of the Mississippi—whether it was in some great hall in London to the artisans of the suburbs of the metropolis, or to the politer audiences of the West End, or to the poole in the mightier West by the banks of the Ohio, and away on the American continent—wherever I had to mention her name. It was received with shouts of apin the mightier West by the banks of the Onio, and away on the American continent—wherever I had to mention her name, it was received with shouts of ap-plause and with the most heartfelt cheers. And why was this? It was not on account of the speaker: it was on account of the truth; it was because the Enwas on account of the truth; it was because the English or the Americans—the people of New-Orleans a year ago, or the people of Aberdeen a week ago—ali received and acknowledged with due allegiance the great claim to honor which that lady has who so worthily holds that great and awful situation which our Queen occupies. It is my loyalty that is called in question, and it is my loyalty that I am trying to plead to you. Suppose, for example, that in America—in Philadelphia or in New-York—that I had spoken about George IV. in terms of praise and affected reverence; do you believe they would have halled his name with cheers, or have heard it with anything like respect! They would have laughed in my face if I had so spoken of him. They know what I know and you know, and what numbers of squeam-I know and you know, and what numbers of squeam-ish loyalists who affect to cry out against my lectures know, that that man's life was not a good life—that know, that that man's life was not a good life—that that king was not such a king as we ought to love, or regard, or henor [Cheers]. And I believe, for my part, that in speaking the truth, as we hold it, of a bad sovereign, we are paying no disrespect at all to a good one [Cheers]. Far from it. On the contrary, we degrade our own honor and the sovereign's by unduly and unjustly praising him; and the mere slaverer and flatterer is one who comes forward, as it were, with flash-notes, and pays with false coin his tribute to Casar [Cheers]. I don't disguise that I feel somehow on my trial here for loyalty, for honest English feeling ["No, no," and cheers]. I do not hold any dangerous revolutionary opinions. I am sure there is many a Conservative here who might follow my opinions, or at any rate who might hear them out, ions, or at any rate who might hear them out, not be very much alarmed at them when I had to the end. As far as I know of my political opingot to the end. As he are I know a my pointed opinions, I belong to the class that I see around me here, the class of lawyers, and merchants, and scholars, and men who are striving on in the world, of men of the educated middle classes of this country. And, belonging to them, my sympathies and my desires are with them. If it happened that we were all here an assembly of noble men and early, we should no doubt form them. If it happened that we were all here an assembly of noblemen and earls, we should, no doubt, form a Viscounts' Government, and think it the best of all Governments possible [Cheers]. If a difficulty arcse in China, for instance, we should look for my Lord Duke A, to go out and settle the difficulty, or we should ask Earl B, to go if my Lord Duke A, were not inclined. If a Minister were wanted at Washington, we should send my Lord A, to fill the place; or if a Minister were wanted chewylars, there would be a Minister were wanted chewylars. a Minister were wanted elsewhere, ther some other lord who would be quite read some other lord who would be quite reacy to accept the office. If we had a war, we should select a noble lord from the Horse Guards to fill the place of Commander-in-Chief, we should select a couple of noble earls to command the cavality [laughter and cheers], and we should find out a number of gentlemen of the best families to go on the staff of these noble lords [Cheers and laughter]. If I, for example, were the noble lord who occupied a high position at home, and especially if I should possibly have a relative in a far distant land where the war was going on, I should most undoubtedly and most justifiably write out to those in authority at headquarters to take care out to those in authority at headquarters to take care out to those in authority at headquarters to take care
of my relative [Great laughter]. Against that system
I could scarcely protest, because it is perfectly natural.
I think it is quite fair that a noble lord should send
out and say, "For Heaven's sake, take care of Dowb"
prenewed laughter]; but for us on our side I think that
we are bound also to look after Tull and Mac [Loud
cheers]. Tull and Mac belong to our family; they are
of the working sturdy middle classes [Cheers]. They

cheers]. Tull and Mac belong to our family; they are of the working, sturdy middle classes [Cheers]. They are men in whem he, as I believe, the safety, the hope, and the main part of the intelligence of our country. It is to their party that I would like to say that I belong, and I hope that my confession will carry no disloyalty with it, and will meet with no very sincere disapproval from the strongest Conservative present [Applause]. Of the kindness with which you, my Lord Neaves, have been pleased personally to speak of me, and the esteem in which you hold my works, it does not become me to speak, but I assure you that I am most grateful and thankful to think if I can have in the course of my life's labors merited

you that I am most graceful and thankful to think if I can have in the course of my life's labors merited such an encomium as I have had from you [cheers]; and if, after the night is over, you, gentlemen, are pleased to confirm the sentence which my kind judge.

here scated, has passed upon me, it will always be a source of great gratification to me to think that he has made a righteous award, and it will be a source of immense pleasare to my children to remember how very kindly, and how very hospitably, and how very long-crously you have treated me [Long-continued cheers].

Mr. Stirling, M. P., in proposing "the Scotch Universities," remarked that they could not boast the great endowments, or the great patronage, or the political consideration which their sister universities in England and Ireland possessed, they had had the privilege sometimes of educating men like the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston or Lod-John Russell, but they never had the chance of sending them to Parliament [Hear, hear].

gland and Ireland possessed; they had naveral lege sometimes of educating men like the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston or Lod John Russell, but they never had the chance of sending them to Parliament [Hear, hear].

Professor Blackie returned thanks, wishing rather that this duty had failen on him 30 or 40 years ago, as he could then have spoken of the Scotch as the best educated people in the world, language which could now scarcely be ventured upon even in a Wigtown or a Caithness Presbytery. With the single exception of the Medical Faculty, represented here by the breadth and majesty of the learned professor [Simpson], whom a recent poet had described as uniting the front of Bacchus with the head of Jove [laughter], the Scotch universities did not stand where every true Scotchman would desire them to stand. They had starved their schools so much that the pupils were but half-educated, and the consequence was that the professors had to expend their strength on drilling raw, miserable boys in their elementary lessons instead of leading them into the inner shrines and the penetralia of science. He hoped the new Parliament would not separate without doing something to place the Scottish universities on a higher platform than that on which they had hitherto stood [Applause].

The Rev. Dr. Hanna, in giving "English Literature," observed that, as a clergyman, he had the greatest pleasure in joining with his fellow-townsmen in the present tribute of admiration for the talent of Mr. Thackeray, and in the expression of gratitude for the many hours of exquisite enjoyment which they had had in the perusal of his writings. He would even venture, on the part of his profession, to claim Mr. Thackeray as an ally, and to thank him for the great service which he had rendered in the cause which was common to them all—of spreading among their countrymen all kind, and gentle, and high, and pure, and Christian sentiments and principles. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. String, who replied.

Mr. Thackeray, in proposi

I have been a constant visitor at the building with the Doric pillars not far off, for I have spent no less than 1/6d, for various catalogues [laughter], and I have come away with the strong idea that the battle between the lion and the unicorn is not altogether decided [a laugh], and that I do not know what colors ought to have precedence on the pallet, and whether it should be these of England or of Scotland. I am perfectly certain of this, however, that the President of our Academy could not naint. of our Academy could not paint, and would own him-self that he could not paint, so good a portrait as the President of yours. I am perfectly certain that there is a certain Francis Grant in London who could paint a picture as well as any Scotchman out of London, or any man in almost any scotcaman out of London, or any man in almost any other country. I know that one of our chief painters—one of the naturalistic school—comes to draw his inspiration from Scotland, and that he finds his most noble rocks, his most beauschool—comes to draw his inspiration from Scotland, and that he finds his most noble rocks, his most beautiful lakes, his most splendid deer, and his most wonderful heather here. I know that a week ago I shook hands with a young painter, a leader of the Young England school in Perth, and that he last year found his Autumn leaves, and his beautiful grass, and his glorious sunset, worthy of Giorgione himself. by the banks of the Tay. I know the young Queen of the French naturalistic school came into your country, and has fallen in love with it, and has taken away from it a little ark of her own, carrying with her many of your animals [Cheers]. I cannot say what particular power it may be in your country which creates this immense attachment, but I begin, I assure you, to feel it myself (Cheers]. What vitality is it in the air which causes all you Scotchmen to have such an intense nationality? Not that your artists cannot go to other places than to Scotland. Yesterday, in the course of one of those visits of which I spoke to the Royal Academy's Exhibition, I was taken by Laudef into the sacred garden of Olivet. I wandered also with Harvey back into old times, and saw dear old John Bunyan standing at the gate of Bedford Jall. I passed a little door, and there I was away from John Bunyan, but Harvey was carrying me on still, and I stood on the deck of Columbus caravel, and we looked out and saw land across the Atlantic. Then I went with Noel Paton, who led me still, and I steed on the deck of Columbus's caravel, and we looked out and saw land across the Atlantic. Then I went with Noel Paton, who led me on to the moonit regions of fairyland, and looked at the beautiful crowds of creatures that danced, and frisked, and gamboled around Oberon and the beautiful Titania. Then he brought me eway from that fairy place into a place still mere pleasant—from fairy land into love land—and I beheld a young couple sitting in uncommonly close conversation under the gleans of Hesperus, that bright star, who I am sure would wink at what that couple were going to do next [Laughter]. And I thought to myself how delightful, and how calm, and how pleasant, and how selightful, and how calm, and how pleasant, and hew superior is your calling and your business—the mistress you worship—to the noise, and the tarmoil, and the struggle, and the except in your studies and in your galleries—to that immense noise have been going on all over Neotland—except in your studies and in your galleries—to that immense noise and bustle of elections, which, I am sure, Mr. Cowan is very glad to think is over [Laughter]. Your mistres is always young. It does not matter to you what dark conspirators are attempting to oust Mr. Cowan from his seat [Much laughter and cheering]. I have heard of several. Your city is standing there, calm, and great, and bright, and beautiful; the great Castle looks down the great street that leads to Holyrood; and Arthurs Seat is enveloped in mist, or is covered with cloud, or is golden with sunshine. What matters who is elected at Leith, and whether Mr. Miller or whether the Lord Advocate triumphs there! The waves, as be-fore, come rolling into the Firth from the sea. What matters it at Aberdeen whether Col. Sykes or Mr. Leith is elected? The great, caim, old gray city of Aberdeen and its University, with its crowned towers, still sits caimly on the sands, and looks toward the ocean; the Don rushes up Seaton Woods, and under the slim arch of the old bridge, away toward the sea The great, calm, old gray city of the sam arch of the old brage, away toward the set [Cheers]. As I was musing upon the vast superiority of your calling over other callings, I was met by a couple of friends of mine—politicians, in this city—and I heard these gentlemen engaged in the deepest consultations about the last return from the Lochfin burghs, or about John o' Groat's House, or about who was to be the member for the Orkneys [Laughter]. was to be the member for the Orkneys [Laughter]. And passing away from their conversation, I thought I would go into your Gallery, and there, to my surprise. I found that the painters had been working, and had been candidates for public appiause, too. The land-scape painters had been at their work, and, as I looked round. I saw that Ferragon in Perthshire wore Harver's colors in spite of the Act [laughter and cheere]: that Lochaline Castle, and Invertechy Castle, and Irvine Mill were admirably represented by McCulloch [cheers]: that Arran, from the large Cumbrae, had been most triumphantly canvassed by Milne Donald [cheers], and that though Edward Ellice may certainly sit for St. Andrews in the next Parliament, D. O. Hill has achieved a much greater triumph, and made St. Andrew soft forhim [Laughter and prolonged cheering]. The other teasts were: "The Chairman," by Mr. Aburew settler him [Laughter and prolonged cheering]
The other teasts were: "The Chairman," by Mr.
Stirling, "The Drama," by Mr. R. Chambers, to
which Mr. James Russell replied: "The Press, by
Professor George Wilson, for which Mr. Watson of
The Courant briefly returned thanks; and "The
Croupler," by Mr. Cowan, M. P.
The courant arranged deaths are

The company separated shortly after 11 o'clock MISSION TO FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA. MISSION TO FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

A meeting in aid of this branch of the Colonial Church and School Society's operations was held at the residence of the Hon Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., on Tue-shy evening. There were present the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Kinnaird, the Rev. E. Hollond and Mrs. Hellond, the Rev. C. J. Fynes Clinton and Mrs. Clinton, Miss Mathews, the Rev. E. F. Childe, the Rev. C. J. Cookesley, the Rev. E. Garbett and Mrs. Garbett, the Rev. M. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, the Rev. C. Molyneux, the Rev. E. Burgess, with other ladies and gentlemen.

genflemen.
The Hon. A. Kinnaird introduced the subject of the meeting by explaining the origin of the inission. He referred to the interest excited in the year 1853 by the memorial of the women of England to those of the United States on the subject of Slavery. It had been suggested to the ladies that such a protest ought lead to practical measures for the benefit of the fug lead to practical measures for the behent of the fugi-tives who had found a refuge on the free soil of Car-ada, and that feeling had led to the organization of the mission in connection with the Colonial Church and School Society. The time had now arrived for making a fresh effort to strengthen and extend this work [Hear.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then rose and said: The The Earl of Shaftesbury then rose and said: The evangelization of these fugitives, exceeding 50,000 in number, was, indeed, a noble Christian enterprise [Hear, hear]. A black man's soul was as valuable in God's sight as that of a white man. These fugitives had become our fellow-subjects, and to send to them the Gospel was a duty, the continued neglect of which would be our shame and reproach [Hear, hear]. He adverted to their capability of intellectual culture. Some in this room would doubtless live to see the day when Christianized negroes would take a prominent position among the civilized races of mankind [Hear, hear]. He earnestly commended the work to the sympathy and cooperation of all who feel an interest in missions.

an interest in missions.

The Rev. Dr. Hellmuth (General Superintendent of

the Colonial Church and School Society's Missions in British North America) gave a graphic and interesting account of his visit to the mission, and his four among the other negro settlements in Western Canada. He cited examples of the degradation to which even educated negroes had sometimes to submit in the United States, and related affecting cases of the hunting of negroes with bloodhounds. One poor fellow, thus pursued, leaped into a river and was drowned, preferring to face death rather than commit himself to his fellow-man. These negroes were many of them capable of high mental cultivation, and were characterized by industrious habits and by great eagerness for knowledge. He had seen grown-up men come direct from their labor to the evening school, and place their implements of husbandry at the door, while they went in to receive instruction [Hear, hear]. British Canadians evinced a lively interest in the mission, and several committees had been formed in the colony to cooperate with the society.

cooperate with the society.

The Reverend Doctor's statements were listened to The Reverend Doctor's statements were listened to with deep interest. He is, we understand, to embark on his return to Canada by this day's steamer.

The Rev. M. Thomas (Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Seciety) stated that at its commencement the mission was necessarily an experiment. The mixture of white and colored children in the central schools at London, Canada West, had produced beneficial results, and it was now time to establish schools on the same pian in other important townships [Hear, hear]. He had been requested to intimate that gifts of clothing for the fugitives would be very acceptable, as many of them, coming from the Southern States, felt the severity of the Canadian Winter. He read a letter from a colored man conveying resolutions passed at a meeting, inviting the society to establish a mixed school in one of the settlements, on the ground that the experiment in London (C. Wells he convinced them that the plan was the

society to establish a mixed school in one of the settle-ments, on the ground that the experiment in London (C. W.) had convinced them that the plan was the best for the welfare of the race.

The Rev. Prebendary Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, read a document giving the opinions of French Protestants condemnatory of Slavery. He expressed his cordial approval of the mission.

Several new subscriptions toward the mission evinced the interest created by these statements. It was determined to form three additional ladies' com-mittees in London.

mittees in London.

The Bishop of London closed the proceedings by offering up a prayer and pronouncing the benediction

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

For the last few days the public of Glasgow have been deeply moved by the report that a gentleman had been poisoned by his sweetheart, the daughter of a highly respectable family which moves in the better classes of society. These rumors obtained embodiment and confirmation when it became known that the young lady had actually been apprehended at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, and that she is at this moment in the prison of Glasgow on the charge of suspected poisoning. As there is no public coroner's inquest in Scotland, she real facts connected with a case of this kind are difficult to be had; but it is believed that the following recital is authentic so far as it goes: that the following recital is authentic so far as it goes: It appears that on Monday, the 23d of March last, a young French Protestant gentleman, named M. Pierre It appears that on Monday, the word maned M. Pierre voung French Protestant gentleman, named M. Pierre Emile L'Angelier, who is counected with the house of Messre. W. B. Huggins, extensive foreign merchants in Glasgow, died suddenly in his lodgings in the city. From circumstances which came to their knowledge, the firm we have named, on their own responsibility, requested Dr. Steven, who had been in attendance upon the deceased before his death, and Dr. Thomson, to make a post-mottem examination. This was done, but nothing pulpably extraordinary was discovered. The stomach and its contents, however, were secured and retained by the medical gentlemen. The case having been reported to the sheriff's fiscals, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, they transmitted the stomach and its contents to one of our most eminent local chemists for chemical analysis, the result of the analysis was the discovery in the most eminent local three was the discovery in the stomach and viscers of a considerable quantity of irritant poison. As there was nothing to lead to the inference that M. L'Angelier had himselfthus violently terminated his existence, an inquiry of a searchin character was instituted. It appears that the decease character was instituted. It appears that the deceased had been on a hort visit to the Bridge of Allan (a fashionable watering place, about 35 miles from Gias-gow), from which he returned rather unexpectedly on the night of Sunday, the 22d ult., and, leaving his ledgings about 8 o'clock, he took the key with him, stating he would be somewhat later than usual. He did return about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, and was then suffering great pais, in consequence of which was then suffering great pais, in consequence of which a medical gentleman (Dr. Steven) was called in, who prescribed for him without having the most distant notion that he was suffering from the effects of acrid poison. During the night we learn that the young man was from time to time attended by his landlady, as I was often convulsed with agony. He became as I was often convulsed with agony. He became more quiet toward the morning, and was left undisturbed; but when the doctor again called on the fore moon of Menday it was found that his patient was no more. That he was proved to have died from the effects of poison has been already stated. In the course of the investigation which followed it came out, from oral testimony as well as from the presence of a vast number of letters, that L Angelier was on terms of close intimacy with Miss Madeleine Smith, the daughter of a highly respectable architect residing in Blythwood square, and there is reason to believe that he left the Bridge of Allan in consequence of a letter addressed to him by the lady expressing a very strong desire to meet him. Whether or not the parties really did or did not meet on that Sunday night is not yet publicly known; but in resorting to the extreme step of apprehending Miss Smith, the authorities no doubt acted on the fact, which is not disputed, that on more than one occasion, the lady, who is only 21 years of age, procured arsenic during the most of the extreme step of age, procured arsenic during who is only 21 years of age, procured arsenic during the month of March at the shops of more than one of the Glasgow West End chemists. The possession of this poison, however, is compatible with entire innoby young ladies as a cosmetic. The thought that highly and virtuously bred young lady could destro her lover, is too appalling for belief; but the publi-voice supplies a reason in the circumstance that a gen tleman is a much more promising and prominent po tleman is a much more promising and prominent position in life than that occupied by L'Angelier had become a suitor for the young lady's hand, and that he had been accepted by her and her parents. This we set down as the rumer of the day. Meanwhile, though the young lady is in the hands of justice, there is nothing in her proceedings, so far as known, incompatible with innocence. She was judicially examined at great length on Tuesday last, before committal to prison, and comported herself, throughout with modes. prison, and comported herself throughout with perfect calmness. The prisoner is granddaughter of the late Mr. David Hamilton, the celebrated acchitect of Glasgow Exchange and Hamilton Palace.
[London Times, April 4.

SKINNING CATS ALIVE.

At Bow street, on the 23d alt., Mary Beckett, a dirty, ragged and very ill-favored woman of about 45 years of age, was brought up, in custody of Policeman Steadman, of the F Division, charged with skinning two cats alive. It appears that this horrible practice has of late been very much on the increase, as is shown by the number of skinned cats found every morning in the areas and cellars of back streets, such as the Coal yard and Nortingham court, having been thrown away during the night. The prisoner had been long suspected, and had frequently been watched by the constable. She was constantly about the streets at all hours of the night, in the very places where the cats were usually found, but until the present occasion she had never been detected in the act of disposing of them. At about 5 o clock that morning (Saturday) a costermonger, named William Payne, living in Nottingham court, saw the prisoner skulking about with something bulky in her apron. He watched her, and presently saw her stoop down and thrust two skinned cats under the flap of the cellar. He then went in search of Steadman, who took her in charge, and led her back to the place pointed out by Payne, where he found two skinned cats. They were both quite warm and, smoking, and one of them still quivered. The prisoner then said, "They were the first two I every done, and afterward added," Don't make it very had against me, I will "stand a drop of gin." He took from her the apron SKINNING CATS ALIVE. aney were the hirst two Fever done, and alterward died, "Don't make it very bad against me, I will stand a drop of gin." He took from her the apron-nd a couple of knives, and took her to the Station-lonse. On examining the carcusses he found a House. On examining the carcasses he found a mark of a spike at the back of the head of each, the nark of a spike at the sace of the spike operation being to fix the head of the animal to a spike, by which t was "half stunned," so as to be incapable of fight-

Mr. Henry asked what was the usual price of their

Air. The constable said he believed they fetched 2. 2d. when taken from the living animal; but otherwise they were unterly worthless. The far lost its gloss.

The prisener denied that she skinned the cuts alive. She found them in the streets already dead the pre-

when day.

Mr. Henry said that could not be, for they were still warm when found by the constable. The struct pushiment he had power to inflict was three months imperisonment with hard labor, and he should sentence her to the full extent of that penalty.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.-Catharine Gray, a ser

Anters in a Shivassi. Catharine tray, a ser-nant firl. By rais of ray, was arrested vest-rainy, charged with trailing jewelry, wearing apparel, &c., to the value in all of §16. from the house of her employer, Andrew Moore, No. 18. Gowery. A portion of the property was found in her posses-ion, and the balance at the possubroker's where she had ledered it. She confessed her guilt, and was locked up by Jus-ine Connoily for trial.

tice Councily for trial.

FATAL FALL FROM A LADDER.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Daniel Cishane, a native of Ireland, twenty-cish trears of age, who, while descending a ladder at the Public School-House in Cherry street, on the 19th of February last, singled and fell to the pavement, receiving lujuries which terminated fatelly yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Ameri can Juvenile Temperance Society was held on Thurs day evening, April 16, in the house of Dr. Alley, No. 278 Fourth avenue the President, Dr. Alley, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the Recording Becretary read the report of the proceedings of the movement for the past month. They had established and were now holding weekly meetings in the follow ing localities:

Monday - Demilt Dispensary, co Monday—Demilt Dispensary, corner Pwenty third street and Second avenue, at 7½ p m; Sixth street Presbyterian Church, near Second avenue, at 7½ p m; Thirty first street and Ninta avenue, at 7½ p m. Thirty first street and Ninta avenue, at 7½ p m. Thirty first street, between Second and Third avenues, at 7½ p m. Wednesday—Corner Sixteenth attreet and Eighth avenue, at 5 and 7½ p m. Thursday—Spring street Hall, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, at 5 and 7½ p m. Friday—No. 68 East Broadway, at 5 and 7½ p m. Friday—No. 68 East Broadway, at 5 and 7½ p m. Fit light avenue, at 7½ p m.

Subscriptions and donations to the following

amounts have been received:

William E Dodge, \$100; Chas C Coigste, \$50 William A Booth, \$25; William T Booth, \$40; Salem H Wales, \$25; James R Treadwell, \$25; Edwin Hoyt, \$25; J W Schermerhorn, \$25; W R Beebe, \$25; Mr Morton, \$20; James B Dunn, \$15; Thos Blidden, \$15; E P Griffin, \$20; Dr Jas T Alley, \$15; L Woodhull, \$11; Thos Darling, \$15; C R Robert, \$10; M T Hewit, \$10; W G Hunt, \$10; S C Cutter, \$10; Edward Brown, \$5; B B Atterbury, \$5; H Staniford, \$5; R G F, \$5; N D Herder, \$5; M Mossman, \$5; W H Rose, \$4; J B Richards, \$5; Cash, \$5; W H Arnoux, \$12; W R, \$5; D H, \$10. amounts have been received:

A series of sermons are now being delivered under the auspices of the Society. Three have been preached: one by Rev. Dr. Marsh in Fourteenthstreet Presbyterian Church—collection \$41; the second by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, in Market-street Dutch Reform Church-collection, \$61 25; the third in the Fourthavenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.-collection, \$21 34. These will be followed by Rev. Drs. Asa D. Smith, G. B. Cheever, E. F. Hat field, John Dowling and Wm. Patten; Revs. A. A. Wood, Peter Stryker, S. E. Shephard, D. S. Burnett James R. Sloane, G. C. Lucas, Thos. S. Hastings, B. Pilsbury and others, of which due notice will be given

The plans for a monster tea festival was then laid before the Board by the Committee of Ways and Means, which was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Burns, Darling and Dunn appointed a Committee of Arrangement. It is to take place in the second week of May. There will be 100 tables each seated for twelve-presided over by 100 ladies, with a host of speakers and a choir of 300 children. The tables and tickets can be had of the Secretary, James B. Dunn, No. 201 Third avenue.

After which the meeting adjourned.

This Society is working with great energy among the young, and their numbers are daily increasing. The office of the Society is No. 201 Third avenue where all parties desirous to aid on this cause can gain every information by applying, and contributions sent to this office will be promptly acknowledged.

THE COLONIZATION OF LIBERTY. Mrs. Jelia Kellogg Gordon, a lady of prepsessing appearance and pleasing delivery, gave a lecture on Thursday evening, in the spacious hall at No. 195 Bowery, on "Slavery and its Abelition through Organized Emigration." She commenced with an allusion to the universal love of Liberty which manifested itself, even under pain of death, in Eve, the mother of us all. She drew a mild but fine picture of

fested itself, even under pain of death, in Eve, the mother of us all. She drew a said but fine picture of the human misery which pervaded the South, and the depth of ignorance which prevailed. A lady in Georgia had asked her if she had to go through New-Orleans to get to New-York. Another, when she was speaking of Vermont, asked if Americans lived there; and a third, when she spoke once of New-England, said that she always liked the English very much. This degradation—mental, moral and physical—was, she said, in sad contrast with the perfection and profusion of Nature, of which she gave a glowing picture. She gave some instances of the toil and trouble of the lives of many of the planters. Those were few, she said, who had others to take care of their plantations. Mrs. Gordon told a sorrowful story of the proud poverty of the poor whites. In the management of slaves, she said Northerners were generally too lenient or too severe; they could not achieve the just medium to which the Southerner was born. She had seen no harsh freatment of slaves. Throughout the South the feeling was prevalent that Slavery was a matter of their own, and the North had nothing to do with it. The law, however, had now gone forth that there was no legal limit to Slavery. Mrs. Gordon gave some amusing instances of the ease with which Northerners conquered their prejudices. More than one New-England girl of her acquaintance had found her abolition principles dissipated by the blandishments of a rich planter. She concluded with a complimentary reference to the "free and friendly invasion" of the Emigrant Aid Company which Mr. Eli Thayer is at present organizing.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, President, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted appropriating the sum of \$32,771 for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the south side of Twenty-eight street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues in Ward.

Ward.

A communication from the school officers of the Third
Ward relative to the selection of location and building
in said ward for the establishing of a public school,
was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-

was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A resolution was adopted appropriating the sum of \$4,575 to pay for alterations in School House No. 32 Baxter street. Fourteenth Ward.

This matter elicited considerable debate, Messrs. Boses, Greene and others, favoring the appropriation, and Messrs. Neisson, Waterbury and Benedict, opposing it on the ground that there were now more schools in the Ward than were necessary. They favored a consolidation of the schools in the Ward, and thought one large building would accommodate all.

A resolution was adopted appropriating the sum of \$16,392 to pay for the erection of a new Primary School building in Mott street, near Walker, in the Sixth Ward, being \$7,442 for carpenter's work, and \$8,350 for the mason's work.

On motion of Mr. Next sox the rules were suspended, and the Board entered into an election to fill the vaccucies in the Committee on Finance. On the first ballot Messrs, Albert Smith and Nelson J. Walerbury were elected. Mr. Richard C. Fellows was elected on the

Messrs, Albert Smith and Nelson J. Waterbury were elected. Mr. Richard C. Fellows was elected on the second bellot, and Mr. George H. Clark on the third ballot. A resolution was adopted, appropriating the fellowing sums for expenses of the school system to and including the 1st day of July.

For solaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Ward and Primary Schools. 10,000 00 For Books and Supplies. 5000 00 For Rent of Premises occupied for School Purposes: 2,500 00

For Rent of Premies occupied for School Purpoers
Apportionment to Corporate Schools.
Support of Free Academy
Repairs of Free Academy
Support of Normal Schools
Support of Evening Schools
Sagrics of Clerks, Superintent, and other officers,
Incidental Exponses of Board. Total #102 846 14

A resolution was adopted approving of plans submitted for a school-house at Tubby Hook.

The sum of \$126.37 was appropriated to pay for extra work on School-house No. 5, in Mott street.

Pending a discussion upon a report relative to the teachers in the Normal Schools, the Board adjourned. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY, April 17.—The President, Jonas N.,
PHILLIPS, eng., in the chair. After receiving and retring a few petitions of no public importance, the
Board received the following

Revolution—The New Charter—By Mr. Boole.

B Arren, it is represented that the Legislature of this State
has during its present easilon passed various sets relative particularly to the City of New York; and, whereas, it is represented that many of said acts are calculated and do impost or
interfere with the property, rights, franchies, privileges and
powers of the corporation of the City of New York; and, where
say the said acts were passed without the application or assent of
said Corporation; therefore,
Recolved, That the Commel to the Corporation be and is here.

Recolved, That the Commel to the Corporation be and is here
by requested to report to the Common Council without delay,
what acts have been so passed by said Legislature, setting forth
against thereof.

by requested to report to the Comment what acts have been so passed by said Legislature, setting forth capies thereof. That if he deem it necessary, the said Counsel hearthorized and suppresent to consult and advise with such authorized and suppresent to consult and advise with such action consult as said several acts and each of them, and present to the following the said several acts and each of them, and present to the Common Council and opinion in detail in regard thereto. Resafred, That until said report and opinion be received, the Resafred That until said report and opinion be received, the Mayor, Alderment and Commonalty of the Gity, its officers, acts and servents, will wholly retrain from any action calculated to admit, recognize or acquisese in the validity of any lated to admit, recognize or acquisese in the validity of any action get a said the said that the properties, privileges, privide to franchises of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, except such acts as may have been passed by said Legislature, popon the application of said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and that in case any attempt at all he made by any person to enforce or carry into effect such acts, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation Connel immediately to institute proper lead proceedings to prevent the same and protect the rights of the city.

Resided, That the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, be, and the same is bereby apprepriated to pay the charges of such additional connel as the

Mr. Moskoz ventured a sage opinion that the

Mr. Monroe ventured a sage opinios that the new Charter was unconstitutional, which opinion securious much laughter.

Mr. Bloden urged the passage of the resolution as important to the interests of the city.

Mr. Bindeall thought the resolution involved the principle of millifeation. He, for one, did not desire to become identified with a Northern chivalry movement. He bond has to hasty action would be taken in the matter, as the tendance was decidedly revolutionary.

Mr. McCarill was willing to give \$50,000, if necessary, of the people's money to test the constitutionality of the Charter passed by a party of "bushwhackers," who have also ing of the wants of the city whatever.

On being put to vote, the resolutions were lost for want of a constitutional vote—thirty-five voting in the also

A proposition was made to donate \$2,000 to the widew of the late Officer Hardenbrook of the Ninth Ward whe was murdered while in the discharge of his duty. The edge was referred to the Committee on Police.

By Mr. Cranks—Warras, the contractor for classing the streets of the Fifth Ward yesterday paid the carrier in his employ in hills of the Commercial Boak of Ambryth amount due them; and, Whereas, Said Bank is reported by Thompson's Bank Note Reporter as having falled; therein be it

be it Recoised, That the Controller be and he is hereby request to report whether the contractor or the city was at facil is as equence of said failure of the said Bank, and what own shall be pursued by the city in relation thereto. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday, at 5 p. m.

## HUDSON RIVER ITEMS.

MILITARY PARADE. - There was a parade of the Citizens' Corps on Wednesday last at Poughteepie, which was one of the facil displays ever witnessed in that city. The only drawback in the affair was the disagreeable weather in the afternoon, which is measure interfered with the arrangements of the corps. The afternoon parade, however, passed of very successfully. In addition to the parade formal reception at Doty's, and a sumptuous collaise at the Exchange. The music was furnished by Dot-worth's Band, ending with a grand concert at the Universalist Church. Upward of 700 of the most respect able citizens attended the concert, and were filled with admiration at the truly masterly skill with which the excellent company managed their instruments.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GREENE COUNTY .- The arge hat manufactury and store of Mesers. Strong & Ruggles, with a large quantity of wool and other stock, at Ashland, Greene County, were entirely destroyed a few days since; loss of Mesers. S. & R. \$8,000 to \$10,000; insured for \$5,000. Several smaller buildings, belonging to other parties, were sonsumed with a loss of \$600 to \$800, upon which there was no

DROWNED .- A young man, named Robert Kendrick of New-Paltz Landing, employed on board the sloet Almada, was drowned on Tuesday, opposite Bristol, Ulster County. He was knocked overboard by the beem, and struggled in the water full fifteen minutes but as the sloop had no small boat it was impossible to save him. We learn that the unfortunate rang wa engaged to be married, and yesterday was the day fixed for the wedding.

SUICIDE BY HANGING IN DUTCHESS COUNTY .-Coroner Collins was called on Saturday evening to hold an inquest in the town of La Grange, on the body of Peter Van Kleeck, a young man about 25 years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself in th wagon-house at his brother's residence, between 5 and 6 o'clock that afternoon. No cause could be assigned for the rash act. Verdict-" Suicide by hanging."

SCICIDE AT RHINEBECK.-A German committed suicide at Rhinebeck on Tuesday afternoon by taking arsenic. He was a young man, and had worked in factory in that village. An inquest was held upon the body the same afternoon, and it was buried the following day. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE BOAD. -Friday, April 17, 1857 .-Match \$200. Mile heats, to 250 lbs., wagonst J. Berwick's b. m. Nancy.

Mr. Rowdon's br. h. Arthur.

No time takeu.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thurs-

day, April 16, 1857 .- Match \$1,000. Three mile heats,

play or pay:
C. Brooks, ch. s. Kemble Jackson (to 250 lbs.

13, 1857.-Match \$500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to 230 lbs., wagons:

1857 .- Purse and stake \$500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle: J. Somerindyke's b. m. Granite Village

Maid.
P. Helms, b. g. Supplies
S. Dubols, Brown Mare.
Owner, bik. g. Tom.
G. Gorson, s. c. Conto.
Time, 2:49-2:544-2:52-2:51. BOOKS RECEIVED.

Guy Manaering. 2vo. 12mo. (Household Edition). Tickner & Fields.

& Fields.

Gracie Amber. By Mrs. C. W. Denison. 12mo. pp. 48.
Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
The Charity of the Primitive Churches. Translated from the
French of Stephen Chastel, by G. A. Matile. J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Washington in Domestic Life. By Richard Rush. 8vo. pp. 45.
The Same.
Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity. By Camparimator. 12mo. up. 188. The Same.

Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity. By Caspagnator. 12mo. pp. 188. The Same.
Lives of the Queens of Scotland. By Agnes Strickland. vol. VI.
12mo. pp. 385. Harper & Brothers.
The Child's Book of Nature. Three Parts in One. By Werthington Hooker, M. D. The Same.
Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. 12mo. The Same.
Reading Without Tears. By the Author of "Peep of Day."
18mo. pp. 186. The Same.
Hansford; A Tale of Bacon's Rebellion. By St. George Tacket.
12mo. pp. 385. Richmond, Va. George M. West.
An Exposition of the First Epistic to the Corinthians. By Charles Hodge, D. D. 12mo. pp. 373. Robert Carter & Brothers.

Charles Hodge, D. D. Pimo, pp. 373. Robert Carlot.

Brothers.

Breeding, Training and Management of Dogs. By Francis Butler. 12mo, pp. 216. Francis Butler.

Let 12mo, pp. 216. Francis Butler.

America and Europe. By Adam G. de Gurowski. 12mo. pp. 411. D. Appleton & Co.

Things not Generally Known: A Popular Hand-Book. Edited by David A. Wells. 12mo. pp. 432. The Same. by David A. Wells. 12mo. pp. 432. The Same.

The Americans in Japan: An Ardsament of the Government Narrative of the United States Expedition. By Robert Tomes. 12mo. pp. 415. The Same.

Doctor Antonio: A Tale of Italy. By Ruffint. 12ma. pp. 426. Rodd & Caritos.

FIRES.

FIRE IN NASSAU STREET. Retween 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fre

curred in Bushman's building, No. 20 Nassau street, occupied on the various floors as law-offices. . The fire originated under the stairway on the first floor, but from what cause is unknown, and thence ascended by the well-hole to the top of the building. The fireper were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames: not, however, before damage to the amount of \$2,500 or \$3,000 was sustained. John Jay's office on the second floor sustained the most damage. Nearly all of the lawyers occupying offices in the premise sustained more or less damage by water. The building is fully insured in city companies.

PIRE IN AMITY STREET.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out is the small brick building in Amity street, near Macdongal, lower part occupied by Geo. Otaclaus as a carpentel shop, upper part by Mr. Shapland as a piano forte factory. Loss of Mr. Otaclaus about \$200, and Mr. Shapiend \$1,000. The former is to insently the latter is insured, but in what Copules we say not learn. The building, owned by Mr. Melville, is damaged to the extent of \$200. No insurance.

How NEW-YORK IS REPRESENTED AT ALBANT. We find the following paragraph in The Journal of Thursday:

" COSTLY SPORT AND & GROSS OUTRAGE .- OR Sunday night two members of the Legislature, one representing the City of New-York and the other a northern county, both stopping at Congress Hall, eaticed a colored boy named Levi Johnson, who is cal-